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## Industrial Resources: Bell County - Middlesboro

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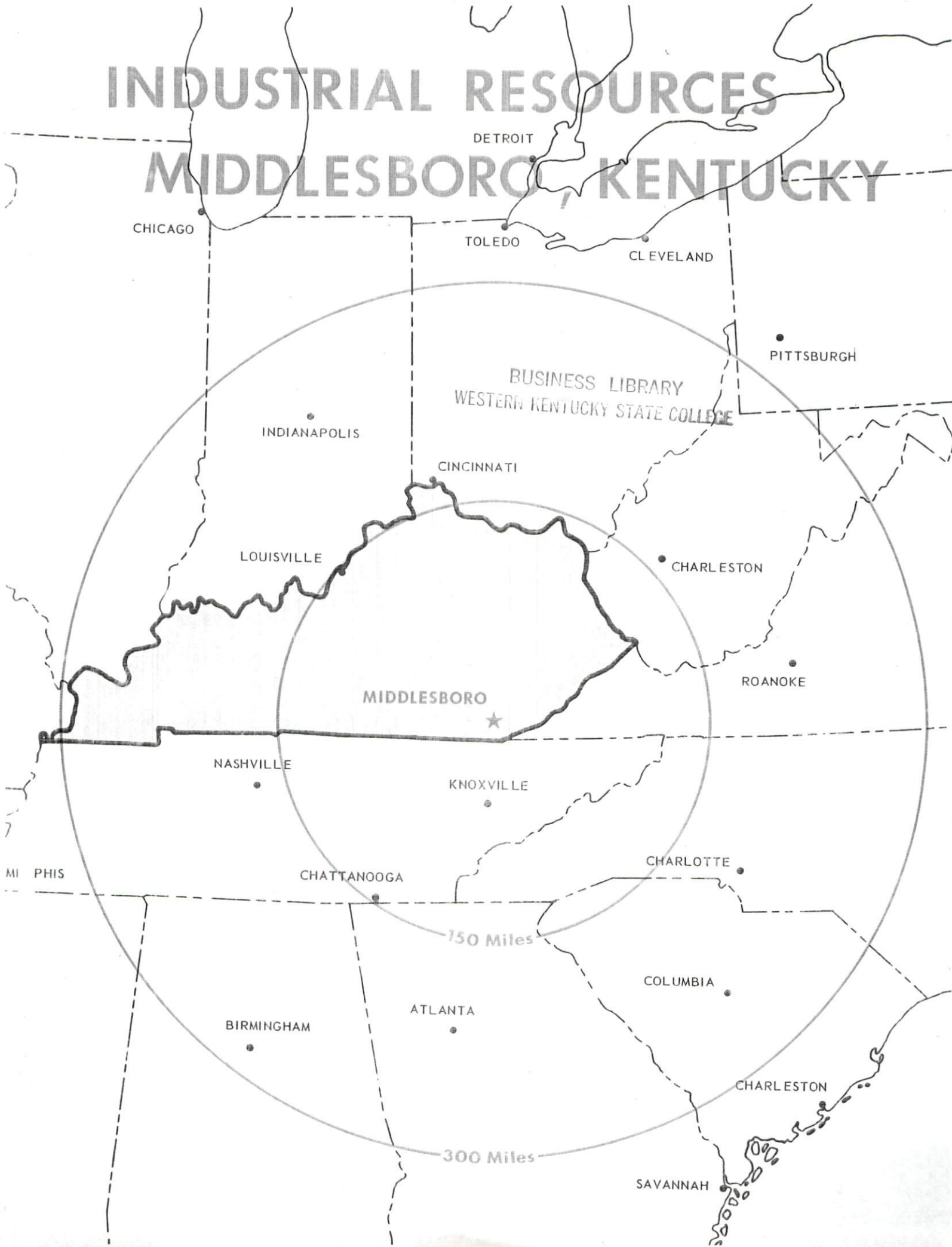
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# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES MIDDLESBORO, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES  
MIDDLESBORO, KENTUCKY

22142

Prepared by  
The Middlesboro Chamber of Commerce  
and  
The Kentucky Department of Economic Development  
Frankfort, Kentucky  
February, 1962

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES  
MIDDLESBORO, KENTUCKY  
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## SUMMARY DATA FOR MIDDLESBORO, KENTUCKY

### POPULATION, 1960:

Middlesboro - 12,607

Bell County - 35,336

### MIDDLESBORO LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Bell and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 7,187 men and 11,117 women. Number of workers available from Bell County - 1,527 men and 1,806 women.

### TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Middlesboro is served by both the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and Southern Railway System.

Air: The local Middlesboro-Bell County Airport has a paved 3,650' x 75' runway. The nearest commercial airports are located at London, Kentucky and Knoxville, Tennessee.

Trucks: Middlesboro is served by four common carrier truck lines: Conken Transit Company, Cumberland Motor Freight, Dance Freight Lines and Mason-Dixon Express, Inc.

Bus Lines: Bus service is provided by the Southeastern Greyhound Lines, Three States Bus Company and the Middlesboro-LaFollette Bus Lines.

### HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM MIDDLESBORO, KENTUCKY TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	256	Detroit, Mich.	489
Birmingham, Ala.	325	Louisville, Ky.	212
Nashville, Tenn.	237	Chicago, Ill.	498
St. Louis, Mo.	476	New York, N.Y.	727

## UTILITIES:

Electricity: Electricity is supplied by the Kentucky Utilities Company, which has interconnections with six large power companies and TVA.

Natural Gas: The Middlesboro Gas Company, Inc., privately owned, obtains natural gas from the nearby Bell-Knox Gas Field and from Petroleum Exploration, Inc., which has interconnections with Texas Eastern Transmission Company.

Water: The Kentucky Water Service Company, privately owned, serves Middlesboro with an excellent quality of water. Surplus capacity is 4,000,000 gallons daily.

Sewerage: A modern disposal plant with separate storm and sanitary mains serves Middlesboro.

## POPULATION AND LABOR

### Population Growth

The 1950 population of Middlesboro was 14,482. Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Middlesboro, Bell County and Kentucky

Table 1

Population Growth in Middlesboro, Bell County and Kentucky  
1900-1960

Year	<u>Middlesboro</u>		<u>Bell County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Increase</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Increase</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
1900	4,162	----	15,701	----	15.5
1910	7,305	75.5	28,447	81.2	6.6
1920	8,041	10.1	33,988	19.5	5.5
1930	10,350	28.7	38,747	14.0	8.2
1940	11,177	13.8	43,812	13.1	8.8
1950	14,482	23.0	47,602	8.7	3.5
1960	12,607	-12.9	35,336	-25.7	3.2

Per cent of nonwhite population in city and county: 4.0

### Labor Force\*

#### Definition of Population Trend:

The Middlesboro labor supply area is defined for purposes of this statement to include Bell, Clay, Harlan, Knox, Leslie and Whitley Counties. The population centers of all area counties are within 30 miles of Middlesboro, which makes commuting feasible from any point in the area.

According to the 1960 United States Bureau of Census, the population of this 6-county area was 168,132, which was a decrease of 52,273 from the 1950 Census of 220,405.

\* Kentucky Department of Economic Security Labor Supply Statement for the Middlesboro, Kentucky area.



### Economic Characteristics of the Area:

The area is economically dependent upon mining with approximately 7,198 people employed in this industry. There were 1,618 farms in the area listed as commercial. Of this number, 1,345 area farms and 50 Bell County farms had an income of less than \$2,500. Bell County had 230 employed in agricultural jobs in 1959.

In September 1960, there were 2,567 manufacturing jobs in the area, with 807 of this number in Bell County. Bell County had 807 persons employed in manufacturing, which was the greatest number of manufacturing jobs of any area county.

Per capita income for the state in 1957 was \$1,372, as estimated by the University of Kentucky Bureau of Business Research. Area counties ranged from \$441 in Knox to \$1,599 in Harlan.

### Estimated Labor Supply for Industrial Jobs:

There are three major components of the estimated area labor supply.

- (1) The total currently unemployed.
- (2) Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming, and women not now in the labor force but who would enter if jobs were available.
- (3) The future labor supply due to the aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming eighteen years of age during the next ten years.

It is estimated that there are 7,187 men and 11,117 women in the Middlesboro area who would be available for industrial jobs. Bell County alone could furnish 1,527 men and 1,806 women included in the above total.

In addition to the current labor supply, 30,639 boys and 29,571 girls in the area will become eighteen years of age during the next ten years, with 6,527 boys and 6,377 girls of this number residing in Bell County. It is likely that at least 80 per cent of the boys and 40 per cent of the girls will want jobs upon reaching working age.

# MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

## Existing Firms, Products and Employment

The following list of manufacturing firms indicates something of the demand for labor and products available in the immediate area of Middlesboro.

Table 2

### Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bell Printing Co.	Letterpress printing	4	0	4
Citizens News Co.	Newspaper, job printing	19	4	23
Corunna Manufacturing Co.	Mobile homes	Not Available		
J. R. Hoe & Sons, Inc.	Coal equipment, conveyors, cast iron castings	52	0	52
Howard Products Co.	Fishing rods and lures (seasonal)	4	0	4
Middlesboro Block Co., Inc.	Limestone and concrete blocks	8	0	8
Middlesboro Coca-Cola Bottling Works	Bottled soft drinks	35	2	37
Kirby Coal Kars Co.	Rubber-tired mining equipment	7	1	8
Martin Manufacturing Co.	Woven plastic material	11	17	28
Middlesboro Milling Co.	Flour, meal, feed	8	1	9
Middlesboro Monument Co.	Marble products	3	0	3
Middlesboro Nehi Bottling Co.	Bottled soft drinks	8	0	8
Middlesboro Tanning Co., Inc.	Sole leather	143	2	145
Millett Hardwood Lumber Co.	Hardwood lumber	26	2	28
Perma-Pipe Corporation	Plastic pipe	19	2	21
J.F. Schneider & Sons, Inc.	Meat, meat products	37	15	52
Southern Ice Co.	Ice	3	0	3
Three States Printing Co.	Commercial printing	4	2	6
Westbrook Sign Co.	Neon & other type signs	4	0	4
Roy Wilder	Lumber, millwork	6	0	6
Kentucky-Virginia Stone Co.	Crushed limestone	61	0	61



Wages:

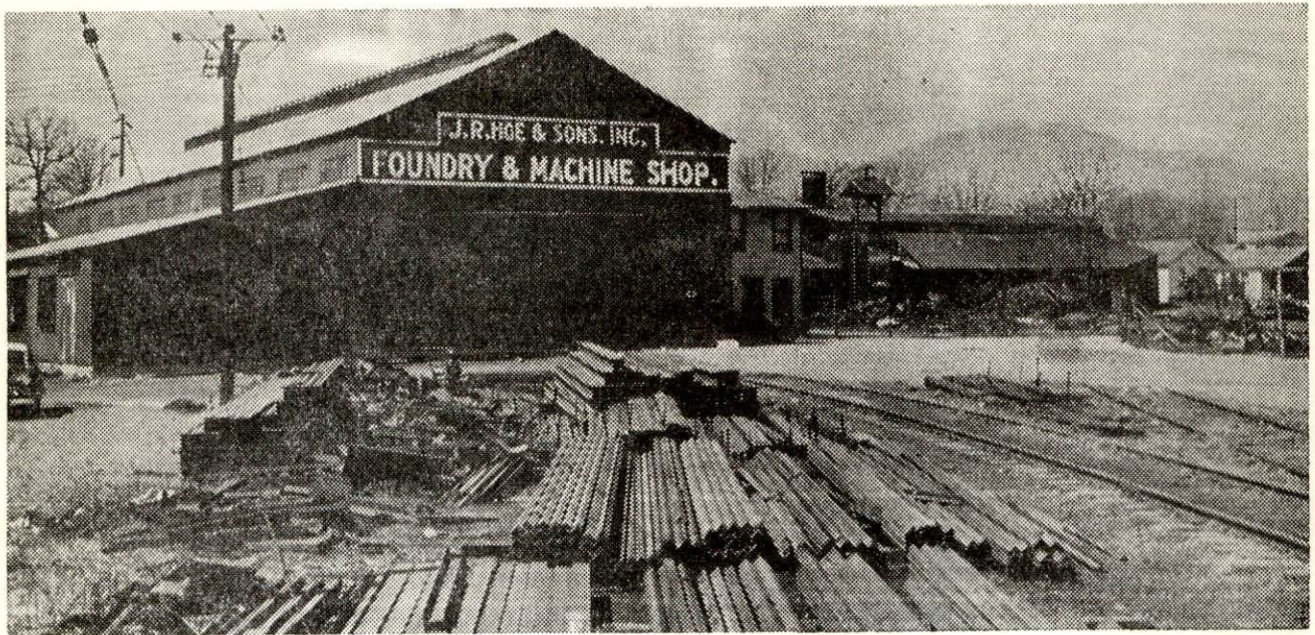
Specific wage rates may be obtained from the Middlesboro Chamber of Commerce or the Kentucky Department of Economic Development.

Unionization:

There are two unions represented in Middlesboro: United Construction Workers, District 19, and United Mine Workers, District 50.



## Industries Which Have Grown With the City

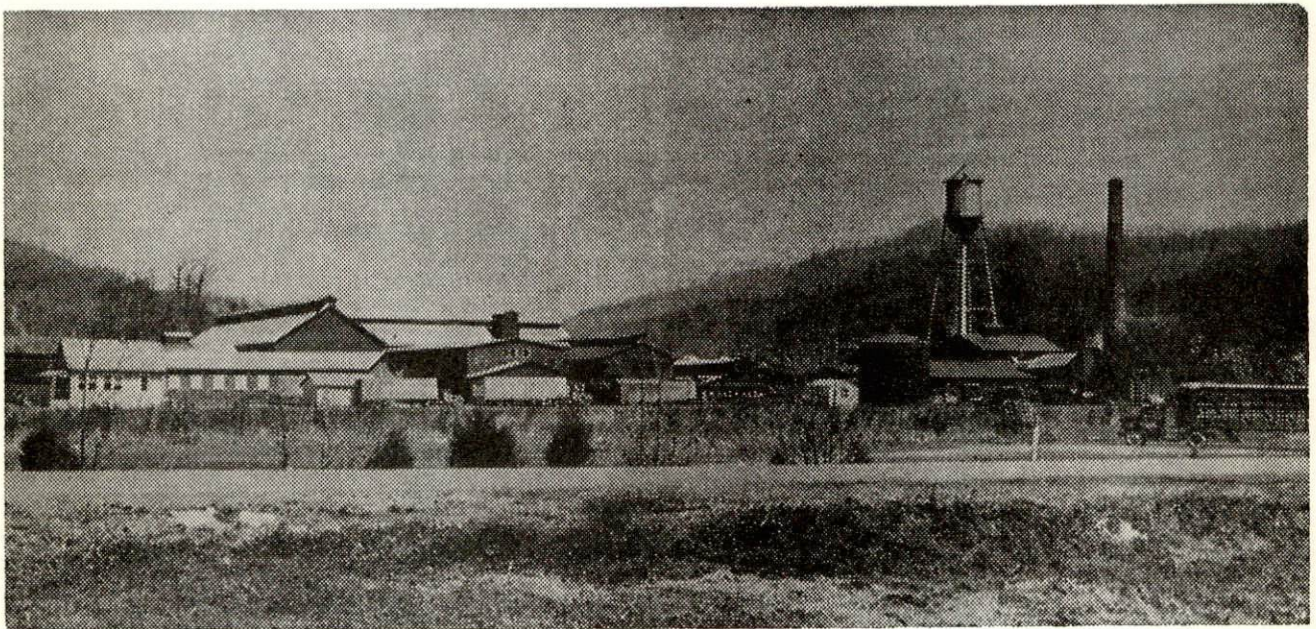


### **J. R. HOE & SONS**

(ESTABLISHED 1909)

**Grey Iron Foundry**

**Special Steel Castings for Mine and Highway**

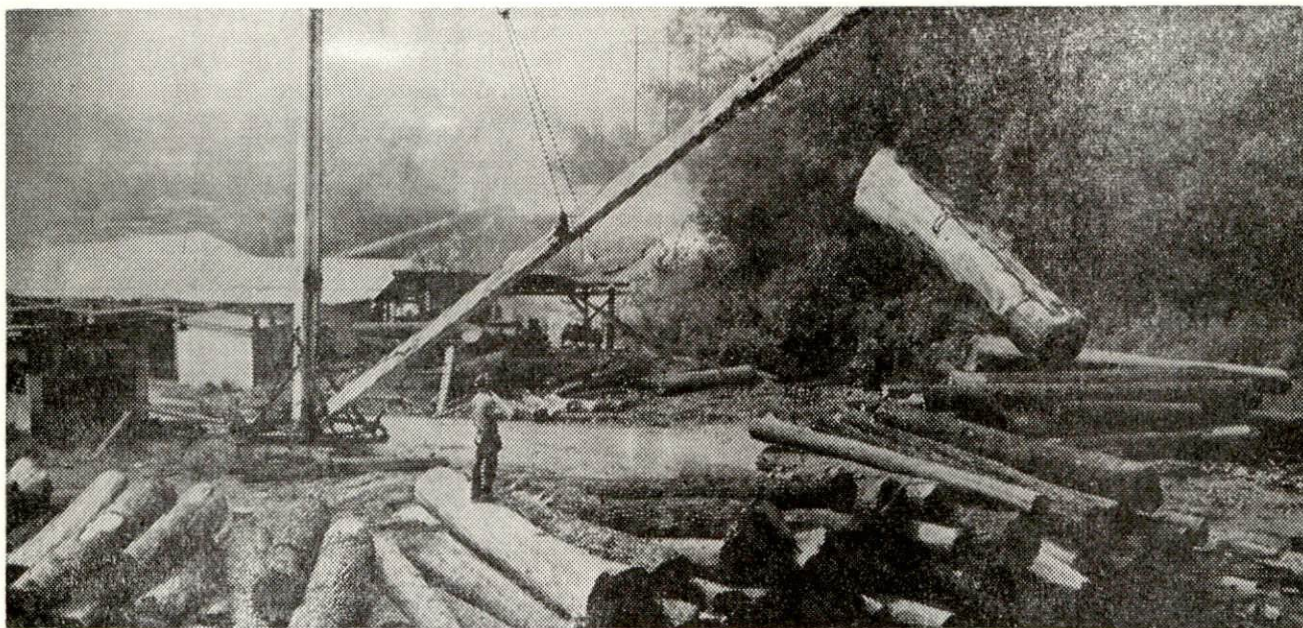


### **THE MIDDLESBORO TANNING CO., Inc.**

**Furnish Shoe Leather to America's Best Known Shoe Factories**

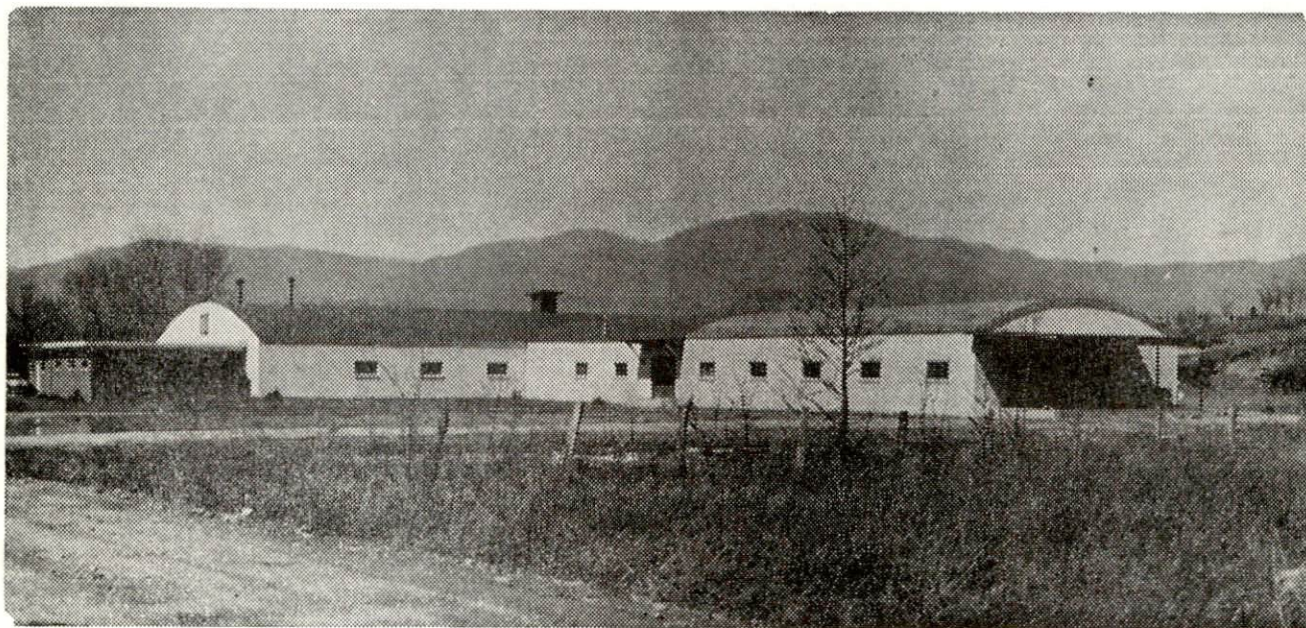


## Two New Industries



### **THE MILLETT HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY**

One of Area's Large Lumbering Operations Furnishing Lumber to Furniture Manufacturers



### **PERMA-PIPE CORPORATION**

(ESTABLISHED 1952)

(Plastic Pipe and Other Plastic Products)



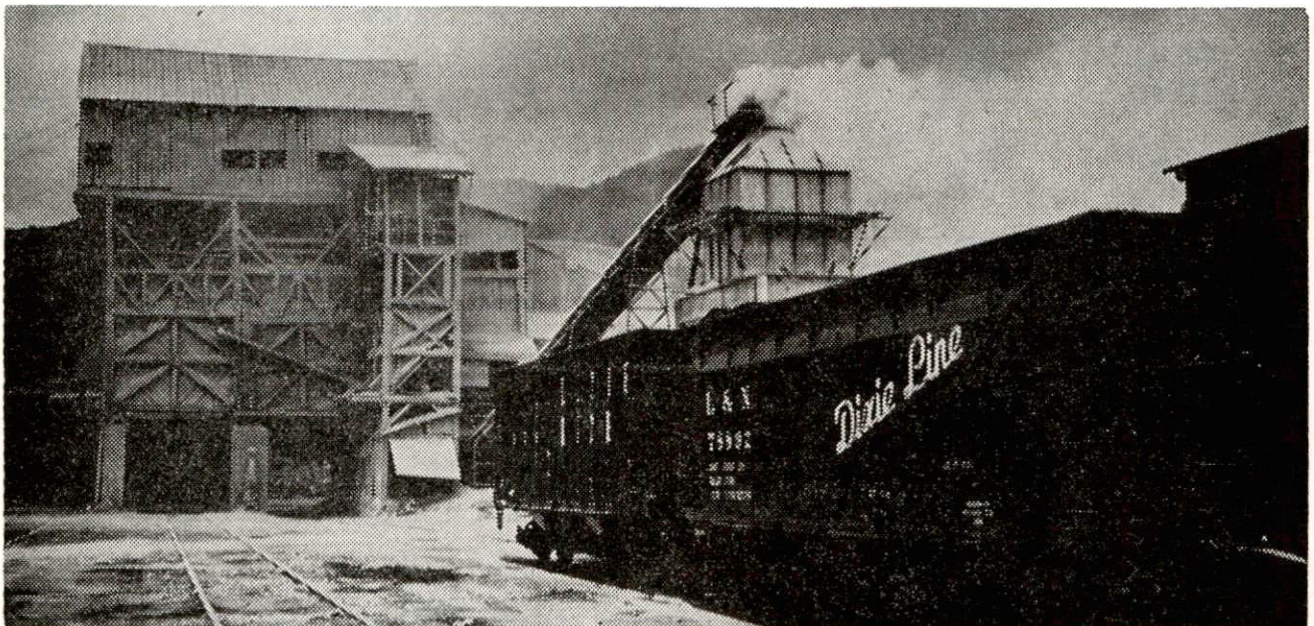
## Middlesboro's Veteran Industries



### MARTIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1909

Makers of Finest Grade Elastic Webbing



### KENTUCKY-VIRGINIA STONE CO.

Builders and Suppliers of Highways and Stone Building Needs



## TRANSPORTATION

### Railroads

Middlesboro is served by two railroad companies. The Cumberland Valley Division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad operates between Norton, Virginia; Cincinnati, Ohio; and Louisville. The Knoxville Division of the Southern Railway System operates between Middlesboro and Knoxville, Tennessee.

The Louisville and Nashville has a local freight each way every two days; the Southern has a local each way every day. Switching tracks for 250 cars are available 6 days per week. There is no local passenger service.

Approximately 25 to 30 carloads of leather, machinery, lumber and plastic products are shipped from Middlesboro each month.

Table 3

Railway Transit Time from Middlesboro, Kentucky to:\*

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	23 1/2	Louisville, Ky.	20
Birmingham, Ala.	47 1/2	Los Angeles, Calif.	148 1/2
Chicago, Ill.	43	Nashville, Tenn.	39
Cincinnati, Ohio	20	New Orleans, La.	65
Cleveland, Ohio	56 1/2	New York, N.Y.	72
Detroit, Mich.	61 1/2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	58 1/2
Knoxville, Tenn.	16	St. Louis, Mo.	38

### Highways

U. S. Highway 25-E, a main north-south artery, U. S. Highway 58, State Route 74 and State Route 186 serve Middlesboro. I-75, a north-south interstate route will pass approximately 50 miles west of the city. The transportation map shows major highways, railroads, waterways and recreational areas in Kentucky.

\* Director of Industrial Development, Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Louisville, Kentucky.

Table 4

## Highway Distances from Middlesboro, Kentucky to:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	256	Lexington, Ky.	148
Birmingham, Ala.	325	Louisville, Ky.	212
Chicago, Ill.	498	Nashville, Tenn.	237
Cincinnati, Ohio	239	New York, N. Y.	727
Detroit, Mich.	489	Pittsburgh, Pa.	492
Knoxville, Tenn.	64	St. Louis, Mo.	476

Truck Lines:

Four common carrier truck lines serve Middlesboro. These are Conken Transit Company, Harlan, Kentucky; Cumberland Motor Freight, Inc., London, Kentucky; Dance Freight Lines, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio; and Mason-Dixon Express, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee.

Cumberland Motor Freight, Inc., and Mason-Dixon Express, Inc., maintain terminals in Middlesboro.

Table 5

## Truck Transit Time from Middlesboro, Kentucky to:\*

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	1	Louisville, Ky.	2
Birmingham, Ala.	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	5
Chicago, Ill.	2	Nashville, Tenn.	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	New Orleans, La.	3
Cleveland, Ohio	2	New York, N. Y.	3
Detroit, Mich.	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
Knoxville, Tenn.	1	St. Louis, Mo.	2

\* Dance Freight Lines, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio

### Bus Lines:

There are three bus lines serving Middlesboro. The Southeastern Greyhound Lines has six northbound and four southbound buses daily through Middlesboro. Three States Bus Company has three buses daily to and from Bristol, Tennessee, and Virginia. The Middlesboro-LaFollette Bus Lines serves the local areas as well as having two daily trips to and from LaFollette, Tennessee.

### Air

The London Municipal Airport, a third-class airport, is located three miles southeast of London, Kentucky, 63 miles from Middlesboro. The airport has one runway 4,000 feet long and 100 feet wide and is equipped for night operation. The field has a FAA radio, air traffic control facilities and a weather station. Charter and private flying service is available. Piedmont Airlines serves the airport with six flights daily.

The Knoxville, Tennessee Airport, 61 miles, is served by American, Capitol, Delta-C&S, Eastern and Piedmont Airlines.

The Middlesboro-Bell County Airport, located approximately one mile from the business district, has a paved 3,650 x 75 foot runway. Services offered to the public include gas, oil, minor A & E repairs, charter service, general flying service and taxi service.



## UTILITIES AND FUEL

### Electricity

Electric service is supplied to Middlesboro and surrounding area by Kentucky Utilities Company. Power requirements are supplied by two 69,000 volt transmission circuits, of the most modern design, direct from the company's Pineville generating station and capacity is now available to serve any normal industrial development and to meet the anticipated load growth in residential and commercial use. Rates and service are regulated by the Kentucky Public Service Commission.

Kentucky Utilities Company provides electric service in 77 Kentucky counties. The company has a generating capacity of 575,000 KW in its five generating stations which are located in Eastern, Central and Western Kentucky. The company also has major interconnections with its neighboring utilities - Louisville Gas and Electric, Ohio Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, Electric Energy, Inc., Central Illinois Public Service Company, TVA, and through Louisville Gas and Electric and Ohio Power with Ohio Valley Electric Corporation. These interconnections provide a means of interchanging substantial blocks of electric power when desired. Rates for industry will be furnished by the company's Industrial Development Department in Lexington, Kentucky.

### Natural Gas

The Middlesboro Gas Company, Inc., privately owned, obtains the major portion of its gas from the nearby Bell-Knox gas field. The 5" Bell-Knox Pipe Line Company line which furnishes Middlesboro gas is also connected to a transmission line of the Petroleum Exploration, Inc. Petroleum Exploration has interconnections with Texas Eastern Transmission Company.

Although no gas shortage can be seen in the foreseeable future, the Middlesboro Gas Company has a stand-by plant which can supply 50,000 cu. ft. of propane gas per hour. Capacity can be increased to 100,000 cu. ft. per hour if necessary.

The natural gas presently supplied from the Bell-Knox field has a BTU content of 1,160, a specific gravity of .7 and maximum pressure is 35 psi. The company is serving 2,200 customers.

Rates:

Minimum Monthly Charge		\$2.64 per MCF
First	2,000 cu. ft.	1.32 per MCF
Next	8,000 cu. ft.	1.03 per MCF
Next	5,000 cu. ft.	.99 per MCF
All over	15,000 cu. ft.	.86 per MCF

Water

Water is distributed in Middlesboro by the Kentucky Water Service Company, Inc., which is privately owned. The source of water is Fern Lake, an impoundment 1 1/2 miles from the city. The raw water is extremely soft, pure and clear needing only very light chlorination.

The transmission main from Fern Lake is 24" and distribution mains range from 6" to 24". Maximum pressure is 125 psi.

The company can pump approximately 5,000,000 gallons per day. Middlesboro uses about 1,000,000 gallons per day which leaves a surplus of 4,000,000 gallons. Storage capacity is 1,250,000 gallons.

Rates:

First	1,500 gal. per month	\$1.90 Minimum
Next	8,500 gal. per month	.60 per M gals.
Next	10,000 gal. per month	.50 per M gals.
Next	30,000 gal. per month	.40 per M gals.
Next	50,000 gal. per month	.30 per M gals.
Next	100,000 gal. per month	.25 per M gals.
Next	200,000 gal. per month	.20 per M gals.

Minimum monthly rates according to size of meter:

5/8 or 3/4 in. meter	\$ 1.90
1 in. meter	2.50
1 1/4 or 1 1/2 in. meter	3.00
2 in. meter	4.00
3 in. meter	7.00
4 in. meter	12.00
6 in. meter	20.00

### Report of Chemical Analysis of Water:

Color	10	
pH	7.2	
Turbidity	2	ppm
Acidity (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	3	ppm
Total Solids	107	ppm
Dissolved Solids	107	ppm
Suspended Solids	0	ppm
Chlorides (Cl)	2	ppm
Total Hard. (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	76	ppm
Carbonate Hard.	12	ppm
Non-Carb. Hard.	64	ppm
Total Alk. (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	12	ppm
Hydroxide Alk.	0	ppm
Carbonate Alk.	0	ppm
Bicarb. Alk.	12	ppm
Calcium (Ca)	19	ppm
Magnesium (Mg)	7	ppm
Sulfates (SO <sub>4</sub> )	44	ppm
Iron, Total (Fe)	0.2	ppm
Manganese (Mn)	0	ppm
Fluorides	0.1	ppm

### Fuel Oil

Fuel oil for both commercial and industrial users is available locally and from other sources in Kentucky and bordering states. Current delivered prices of the various grades may be obtained from the Department of Economic Development, Frankfort, Kentucky.

### Coal and Coke

Middlesboro is located near the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field. This field produced 36,663,991 tons of coal in 1960. Total Kentucky production in that year was 67,067,740.\*

Current prices for coal and coke will be furnished by the Department of Economic Development.

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\* Annual Report, Kentucky Department of Mines and Minerals,  
December 31, 1960

## INDUSTRIAL SITES

### Site # 1:

This site contains 54 acres and is located within the city limits on Cumberland Avenue. The L & N Railroad is nearby. Electric power is supplied by the Kentucky Utilities Company and natural gas is made available by the Middlesboro Gas Company, Inc. City water and sewer lines are available to the site.

### Site # 2:

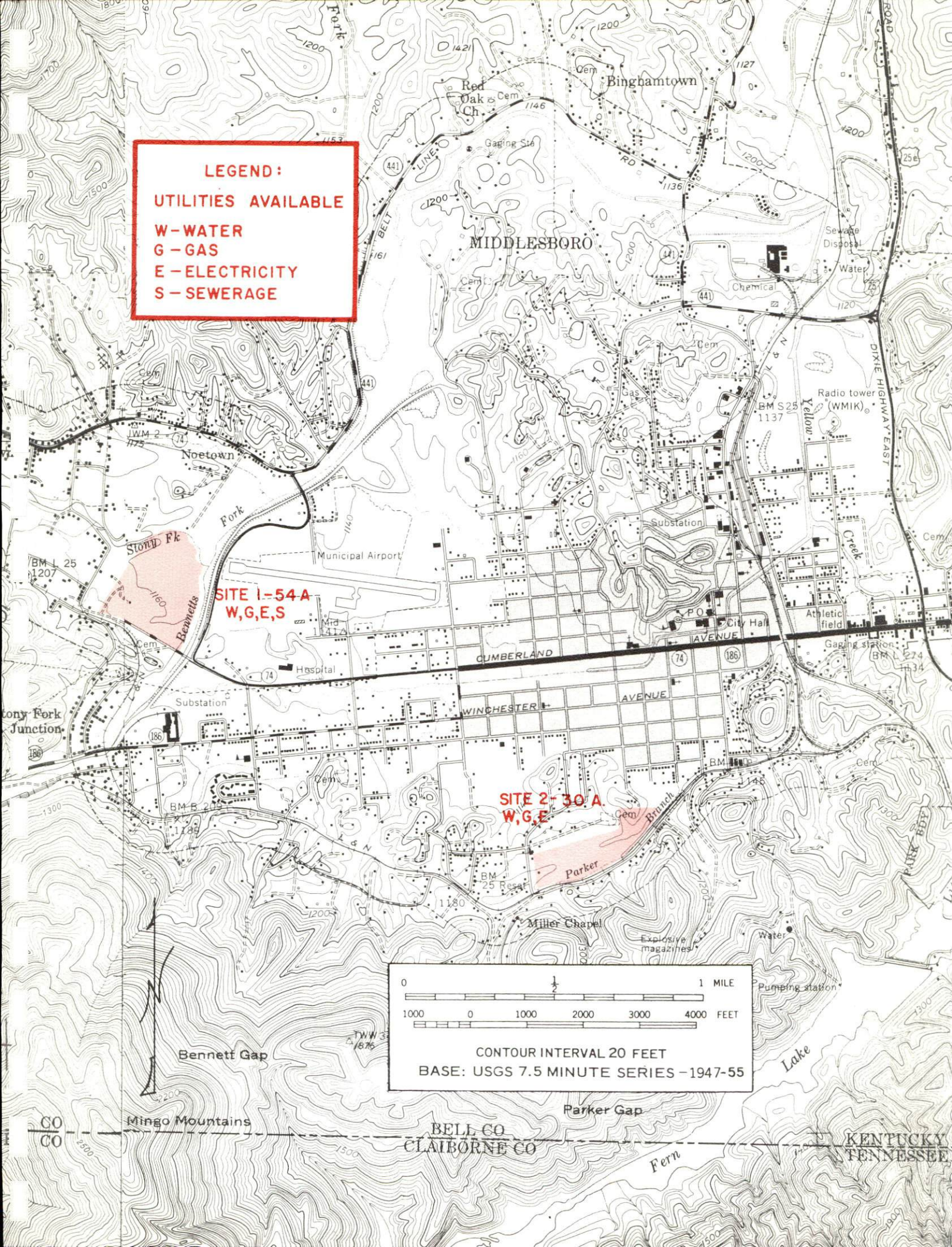
This 30-acre site is located within the city limits and accessible from a city street. The L & N Railroad is adjacent to the site. Utilities include electricity, natural gas and city water.

### Available Industrial Buildings

For information on available industrial buildings, contact the Middlesboro Chamber of Commerce or the Kentucky Department of Economic Development.



**LEGEND:**  
**UTILITIES AVAILABLE**  
W - WATER  
G - GAS  
E - ELECTRICITY  
S - SEWERAGE



**SITE 1-54A**  
**W,G,E,S**

**SITE 2-30A**  
**W,G,E**

0 1 MILE  
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET  
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET  
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1947-55

CO CO Mingo Mountains BELL CO CLAIBORNE CO PARKER GAP Fern KENTUCKY TENNESSEE



## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

### Type Government

Middlesboro, a third-class city, is governed by a mayor and twelve councilmen. The council is divided into four committees, each consisting of three members: Public Works, Public Safety, Public Health and Welfare and Public Finance. The mayor is elected for a term of four years, the councilmen for two years.

### Laws Affecting Industry

#### Exemption to Industry:

As provided by State Law, Kentucky cities may allow a five-year property tax exemption to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended beyond this five-year period.

#### Business Licenses:

Middlesboro requires occupational and business licenses which range from \$1.00 to \$50.00 and retail and wholesale licenses are based on volume. Auto privilege license are \$5.00, truck privilege license range from \$7.50 to \$10.00, depending on weight, and taxi privilege license are \$30.00.

#### Planning and Zoning:

A Planning Commission was formed in Middlesboro in 1958 and since that time technical city planning assistance has been made available by the Department of Economic Development. During the past three years, the Planning Commission has prepared an existing land use map, a zoning ordinance, a major thoroughfares plan and subdivision regulations. These plans and ordinances have been adopted by the city.

A full-time City Planner, with a staff of two persons, has been employed by the city since July 1961. The future plans of the Commission are to make a detailed neighborhood analysis, a future land use plan, a community facilities plan, and a capital improvement program.

After the initiation of the full-time planning program in the city, the city's workable program was approved and the city is now in the process of applying for 100 additional units of public housing. At the present time, there are 100 units of public housing in the city.

### City Services

#### Fire Protection:

The Middlesboro Fire Department is staffed with a chief, assistant chief, 3 captains, 7 full-time firemen, and 12 volunteers. Motorized equipment consists of one 500 gpm pumper with a 500 gallon booster tank, one 500 gpm pumper with a 150 gallon booster tank, one 350 gpm pumper with a 160 gallon booster tank and new 750 gpm pumper. All are fully equipped with necessary hose and extinguishers and two-way radios.

Another fire house was built in 1960 and will house one truck. A new drill tower is planned to be built on this site.

Middlesboro at the present has a Class-7 fire insurance rating.

#### Police Protection:

The Middlesboro Police Department is staffed with a chief, assistant chief, two captains, five sergeants, and seven patrolmen. Motorized equipment consists of two patrol cars and one motorcycle, all radio equipped.

#### Garbage and Sanitation:

The City Collection and Disposal Company handles all waste collection for the City of Middlesboro. The business section is served daily and the residential section twice weekly. Rates are determined by the amount collected. The rate for residential sections is \$1.95 per month. Disposal is made by means of a sanitary land fill.

#### Sewerage:

The sewer system has separate storm and sanitary mains and a modern disposal plant with a capacity of 1,168,000 gallons per day. Sanitary mains range up to 36". Approximately 90% of the city is served. Rates are determined by number of people in the household,



number of bathrooms, etc. For residences, the rates range from \$1.15 to \$1.75 per month and from \$3.00 and up for businesses and industries.

## TAXES

Table 6 shows the property taxes applying in Middlesboro and Bell County for 1961. See Appendix E for more detailed information.

Table 6

### Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Middlesboro</u>	<u>Bell County</u>
County	\$ .70	\$ .70
State	.05	.05
City	1.07	---
School	1.33	1.50
Total	\$3.15	\$2.25

### Local Financial Statement

#### Ratio of Assessment, 1960:

Middlesboro - 32.0%  
Bell County - 25.0%

#### Total Assessment:

Middlesboro - \$10,697,804.00  
Bell County  
Net assessed value of  
property for county  
taxes for 1960 - \$25,453,045.00

Net assessed value of  
property for state  
taxes for 1960 - \$54,304,627.00

#### City Income, fiscal year ended June 30, 1961:

\$222,605.36

#### City Expenditures, fiscal year ended June 30, 1961:

\$220,000.00

#### City Bonded Indebtedness:

General Obligation -  
\$44,000.00  
Sewerage Bonds -  
\$170,000.00

#### Estimated County Budget, fiscal year beginning 1961:

Budget - \$204,480.00

#### County Bonded Indebtedness, fiscal year beginning 1961:

Revenue - \$20,000.00  
General Obligation -  
\$23,500.00

## LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Housing

Middlesboro requires building permits for any construction, addition, or repair. From January 1958 through July 1961, new construction permits numbered 136 new constructions, and repairs and additions totaled 169.

There are several apartments and houses for rent in Middlesboro. The rental range for modern apartments and houses is \$50 to \$90 per month. The construction cost of two and three-bedroom houses ranges from \$8,000 to \$15,000 and up. Conventional, FHA, and GI loans are available.

### Health

#### Hospitals and Clinic:

Middlesboro is served by two hospitals, both have modern facilities and fully staffed departments essential for good patient care. The largest of the two is Middlesboro Memorial Hospital, with 76 beds. There are 17 physicians on its active staff. It has a fully-equipped physical therapy department and an active outpatient clinic which provides service in the following medical specialties: allergy, chest disease, dermatology, eye, ear, nose and throat, female cancer detection, internal medicine, neuropsychiatry, obstetrics and gynecology, orthopedics, surgery, urology, pediatrics, physical medicine and general medicine.

The Middlesboro Hospital and Clinic has 22 beds and is staffed with three doctors.

There are 18 physicians, 5 dentists, 3 chiropractors, 1 chiropractist, 1 osteopath, and 4 optometrists practicing in the city.

#### Public Health Service:

The Bell County Health Department maintains offices in Pineville and Middlesboro. The staff consists of a public health officer, administrative assistant, five registered nurses, two sanitarians, one stenoclerk and two clerk typists. Services include: communicable disease control, venereal disease control, tuberculosis control, maternity service, dental program, chronic disease control, mental health service, nutrition service, vital statistics, sanitation and handicapped children.

## Education

### Graded Schools:

The city of Middlesboro has an independent school system. There are six schools, one high school, one junior high, three elementary and one combined elementary and high school. Approximately 85% of the students finish high school and 50% attend college. The enrollment of Middlesboro High School in 1960-61 was 749.

Plans have been approved for consolidating all of the City of Middlesboro's public schools into two new elementary schools, one new high school and the existing junior high school. The new school system will be modern in every respect and shall be completed by 1970. Sites selected will be centrally located to serve the city's residential neighborhoods. The cost of the new school is estimated at approximately \$1,750,000.00.

Table 7

Schools, Enrollment, Number of Teachers and Student-Teacher Ratio in Middlesboro and Bell County  
1960-61

<u>System</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Student-Teacher Ratio</u>
Middlesboro Independent (Elem.)	2,022	70	29
Middlesboro Independent (High)	749	34	22
Bell County (Elem.)	4,921	169	29
Bell County (High)	1,378	68	20
Pineville Independent (Elem.)	540	19	28
Pineville Independent (High)	132	7	19

### Vocational Schools:

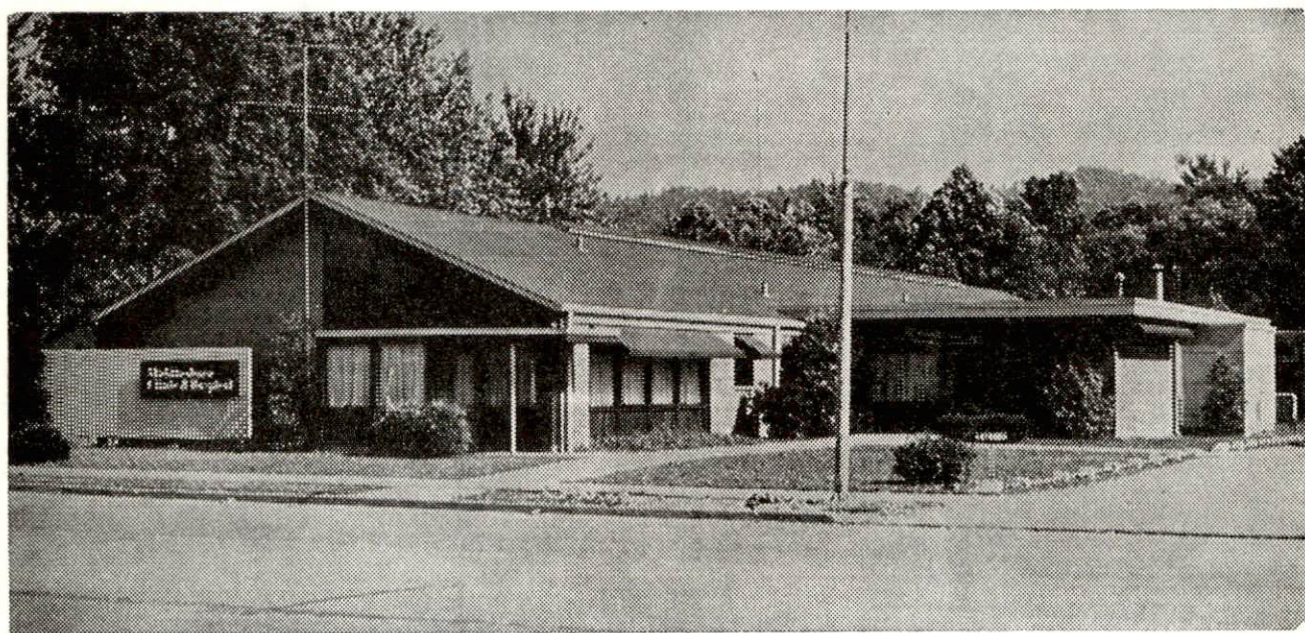
Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes fourteen highly specialized regional schools, which are partly integrated with secondary education. These special area trade schools prepare Kentuckians for a variety of trade and industrial occupations.



## Modern Medical Services Available in Two New Hospitals



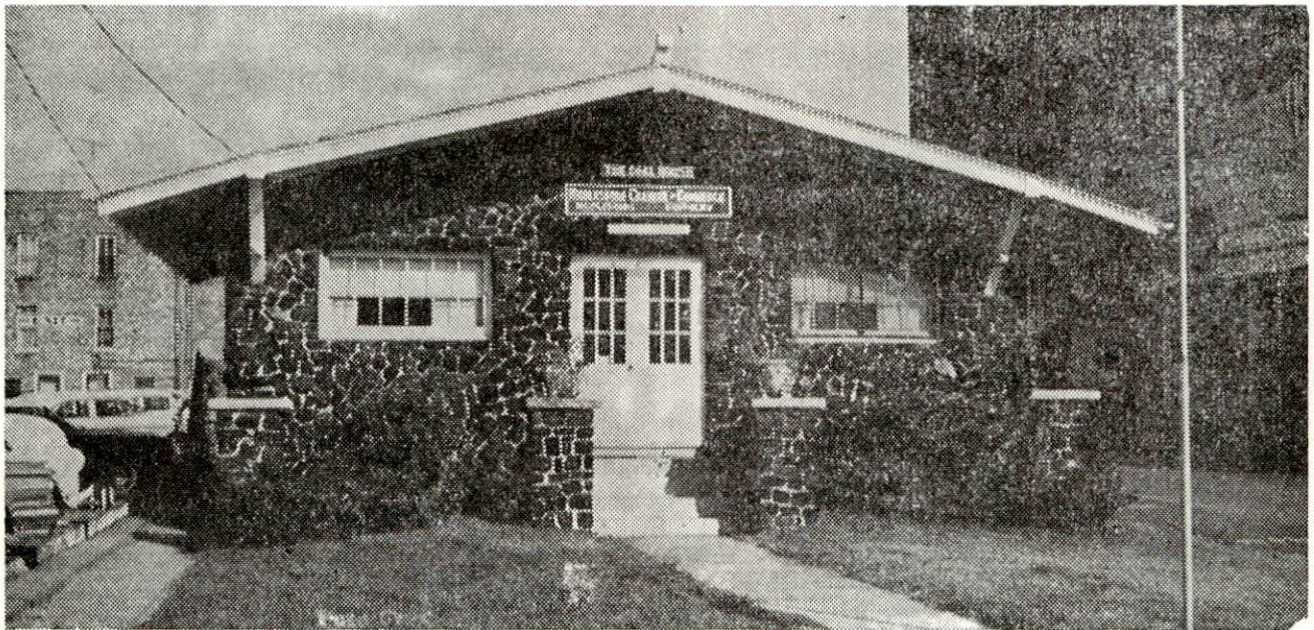
**MIDDLESBORO MEMORIAL HOSPITAL**



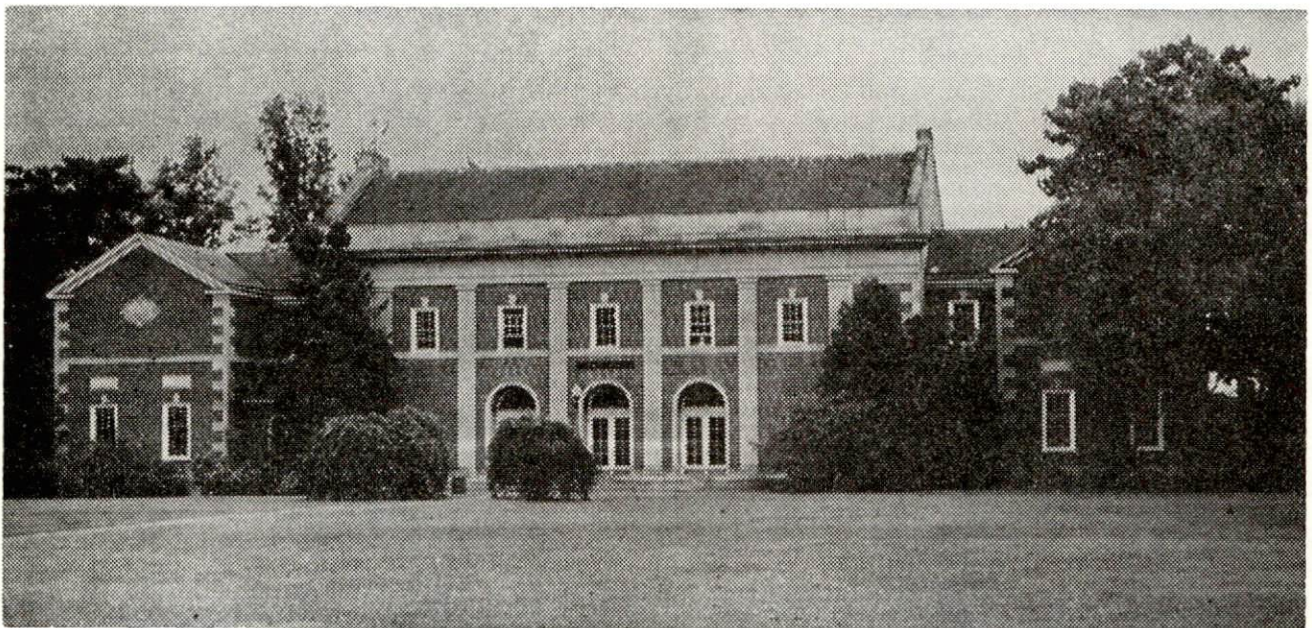
**MIDDLESBORO CLINIC & HOSPITAL**



**THE OLDEST COAL HOUSE SERVING AS A CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE  
UNITED STATES**



**(CONSTRUCTED IN 1926)**



**LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY**

**Co-Educational Approved College—Furnishing Trained Leadership for Area**

**(FOUNDED 1892)**



Middlesboro is served by the Harlan County Area Vocational School, Harlan, Kentucky, 44 miles. Courses offered include: Auto Mechanics, Auto Body Mechanics, General Industrial Electricity, Machine Shop and Woodworking and Carpentry.

The trade preparatory courses listed above are normally two years in length. In addition to the above, short unit courses for the upgrading of employed workers are offered on a continuous basis wherever needs exist and upon request. These short unit courses are provided in all occupations of an industrial nature. New courses are constantly added as needs arise and facilities permit.

#### Colleges:

Institutions of higher learning in the area include:

Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tennessee, 7 miles  
Union College, Barbourville, Kentucky, 31 miles  
Sue Bennett College, London, Kentucky, 62 miles  
Cumberland College, Williamsburg, Kentucky, 48 miles  
University of Kentucky Extension, Cumberland, Kentucky, 64 miles  
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 146 miles  
University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee, 61 miles

#### Libraries

The Carnegie Public Library in Middlesboro contains 14,500 volumes and has a monthly average circulation of 5,341. A 750 volume bookmobile, operated in conjunction with the library, makes 34 stops in southern Bell County. Its circulation averages 4,144 per month.

#### Churches

Middlesboro's churches represent nine different denominations. These are Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Church of Christ, Church of God, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian and Nazarene.



## Financial Institutions

Statement as of June 30, 1961

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Commercial Bank	\$3,748,212.79	\$3,370,903.64
National Bank	\$6,783,306.87	\$6,028,253.01

Two Federal, Insured Savings and Loan Associations have a total of \$4,087,463.92 in savings accounts as of June 30, 1961.

## Hotel and Motel Accommodations

<u>Hotels:</u>	Hotel Cumberland	100 rooms
	Hotel Middlesboro	70 rooms
	Hotel Majestic	27 rooms
<u>Motels:</u>	Britton Court	23 units
	T. F. Green Court	10 units
	Sharp's Court	5 units
	The Ranch House Court	21 units
	VanBebbers Court	16 units
	Shelby's Court	12 units
	Tyler-Ball Tourist	10 units
	G. W. Shoffner Motel	7 units
	Roy Shoffner Motel	5 units
	Bel-Wood Motel	20 units
	Boone Trail Motel	22 units
	Parkway Motel	8 units

## Newspapers, Radio and Television

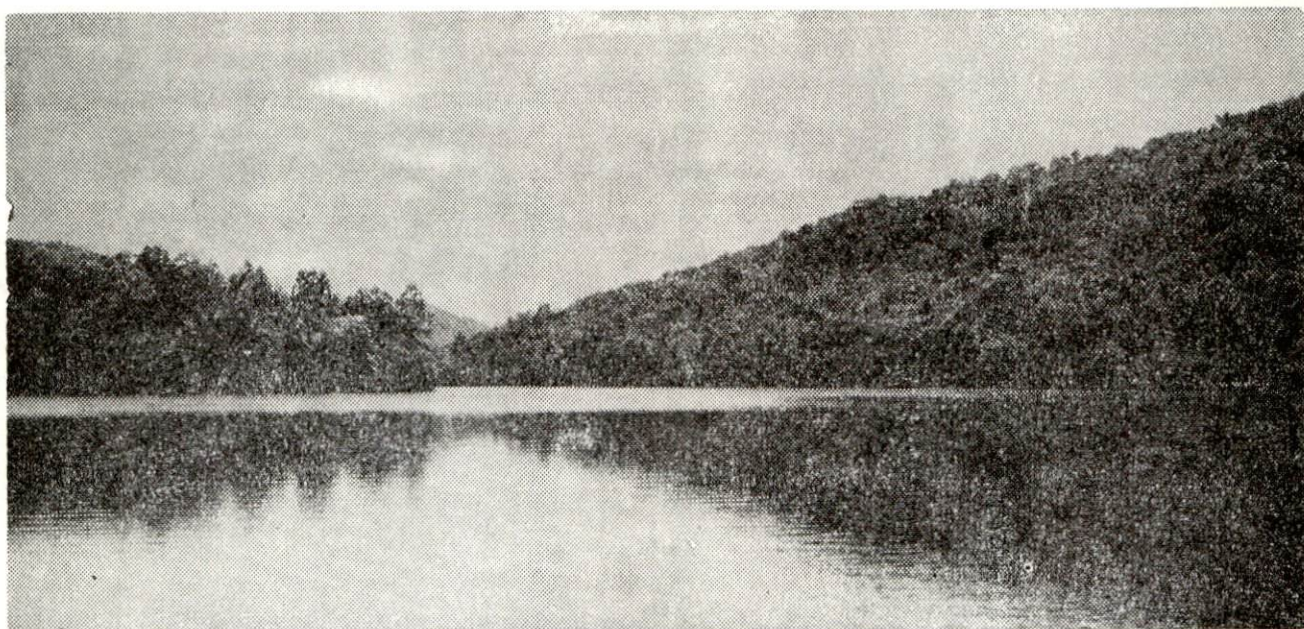
### Newspapers:

The Middlesboro Daily News, with a circulation of 6,600, serves Middlesboro and surrounding area. Papers are received daily from Louisville and Knoxville.

### Radio:

Middlesboro is served by WMIK, an independent station operating on 500 watts and 560 kilocycles.





### **FERN LAKE**

**Pure Fresh Mountain Water for City With 60,000 Population**



### **AWARD WINNING DAILY NEWS**

**(Celebrating Golden Anniversary 1911-1961)**

**(50 National and State Press Awards in Last Eight Years)**

**Operated in conjunction with Radio Station WMIK**



### Television:

Television reception is from Knoxville, Tennessee, and is described as excellent, with two major networks represented.

### Communication

#### Postal Facilities:

Middlesboro has a first-class post office with 18 employees. Mail is received eight times daily and dispatched ten times daily via star routes and highway post office. There are four city carriers and two rural carriers. Postal receipts for 1960 totaled \$117,000.00.

#### Telephone and Telegraph:

Middlesboro is served by the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. As of January 1961, there were 4,184 subscribers in Middlesboro and approximately 8,000 customers in the free toll service area which includes Pineville, Kentucky, and Cumberland Gap, Tennessee. Long distance service is described as excellent.

The tentative date set by Southern Bell for the change to Direct Dialing System is June 1964.

Telegraph service is provided by a Western Union Office.

### Clubs and Organizations

#### Civic:

Lioness, Optimist, Round Table, Chamber of Commerce, Lions, Jaycees, Jaycettes, Rotary, Kiwanis, Business and Professional Women's Club.

#### Fraternal:

American Legion, Elks, Masonic, Odd Fellows, Redmen's Lodge, Junior Order of American Mechanics.

### Women's Clubs:

Women's Club, Junior Women's Club, Beta Sigma Phi, Garden Club, Music Club, Art Club, Book Club, Homemakers, Eastern Star, DAR, American Legion Auxiliary, Rebekah Lodge, Pocahontas Lodge.

### Youth:

Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, 4-H Club, Outdoor Girls, Y-Teens.

### Others:

Cumberland Park Garden, United Commercial Travelers, Little Theatre, PTA, Boat Club, Sportsmen's Club, Middlesboro Boosters Club, Ministerial Society, Community Chest Board, Women's Country Club, Key Club.

## Recreation

### Local:

1. Supervised Sports
  - Little League Baseball (6 teams)
  - Babe Ruth League Baseball (6 teams)
  - Midget League Football (4 teams)
  - Little League Basketball (4 teams)
  - Adult Softball League (8 teams)
  - Adult Basketball League (4 teams)
  - Golden Glove Boxing
2. Picnic Facilities
3. Fishing and Boating
4. Two downtown theatres and one drive-in theatre
5. Bowling Lanes (8 lanes)
6. Miniature Golf Course
7. Skating Rink
8. Square Dancing Clubs
9. For spectators, Middlesboro has entered in the all-rookie Appalachian Baseball League. This is a fan club of the Washington Senators.
10. Middlesboro's Country Club has a swimming pool and a nine-hole golf course, the oldest existing course in the United States.
11. Lincoln Memorial University's indoor swimming pool and tennis courts are made available to the public.

12. An olympic size swimming pool is under construction at the Jaycee Civic Center.

Area:

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park is located just outside Middlesboro and covers parts of three states. The park area, consisting of 20,184 acres, contains the gap, about 2 miles of the Wilderness Road, the Pinnacle, from which can be seen parts of several states, ruins of an early mill and foundry, Civil War fortifications, the Tri-State Peak, where Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia meet, caves and other interesting features. Other facilities, including a new road and new building, are now being added. Designated a Federal area on September 14, 1955, it was dedicated as a National Park on July 4, 1959. In 1962 this park will have 166 modern camping sites.

Pine Mountain State Park, 14 miles distant, offers housekeeping cabins, lodge dining room, extensive picnic facilities and hiking trails. This is the scene of the very famous annual Mountain Laurel Festival.

Other area recreational facilities include Cumberland Falls State Park, Lake Cumberland, Dale Hollow Reservoir in Kentucky; Chenoa Lake, Norris Lake and many other TVA lakes in Tennessee.

Community Improvements

The following improvements have been made in Middlesboro in the last few years.

1. New buildings:

Owen & Green Paint Company  
Baptist Church  
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company  
Tel-Tronic Time & Signal Corporation  
National Guard Armory  
Jaycees Civic Center  
Colonel's Restaurant  
New Fire Station



2. Improvements made by city:

Renovation of City Hall at a cost of \$46,000.  
Installation of new white way from 12th to 24th street.  
Completed equalization of assessment program on all property within the city.  
Purchase of new fire truck.  
Extended sewer mains 4 blocks.  
Codification of ordinances.  
Communication system in Police Department.  
Purchase of two 1961 police cars.  
Purchase of 383 new parking meters.

3. Improvements made by citizens:

Middlesboro Jaycees have constructed a new Civic Center in Middlesboro. The building contains an auditorium, lobby, lounge, office and kitchen facilities. This building is situated on five acres of level ground. The Middlesboro Jaycees have won two national awards in civic improvement and 1st place state award for civic and cultural improvement.

Citizens of Middlesboro have organized a nonprofit Emergency and Rescue Squad. At the present, they have 26 members and 7 radio equipped mobile units. All funds have been raised locally for this program. All volunteers are well trained in first aid and rescue work. Equipment includes: 2 ambulances, 1/2 ton panel truck, 1 ton panel truck, 1/2 ton carryall, 1-1/2 ton truck with portable generator, 1 canteen truck, 1 amphibious duck, and a 15 foot aluminum boat equipped with 18 HP motor and dragging equipment. Since the forming of this organization, the Bell County Fiscal Court has budgeted \$500 a year towards their purpose.

4. Planned Improvements:

The Jaycees are constructing a swimming pool and will provide for picnic facilities at their civic center in 1962.



# The Oldest Golf Course in the United States



**CLUB-HOUSE**

(SWIMMING POOL NOT SHOWN)



**J. F. SCHNEIDER & SONS**

FOUNDED 1908

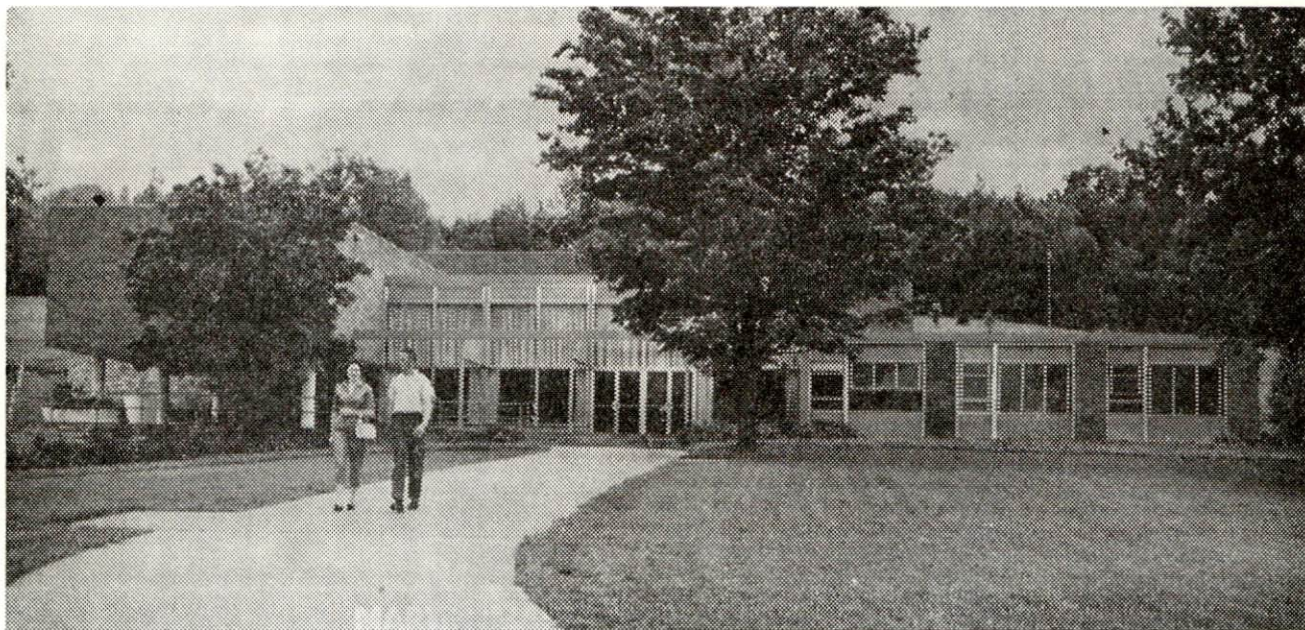
Packers of Pinnacle Brand Meats  
Buying Cattle from Five Area Livestock Markets



# **AMERICA'S LARGEST AND NEWEST NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK**

## **CUMBERLAND GAP NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK**

**Dedicated July 4, 1959**



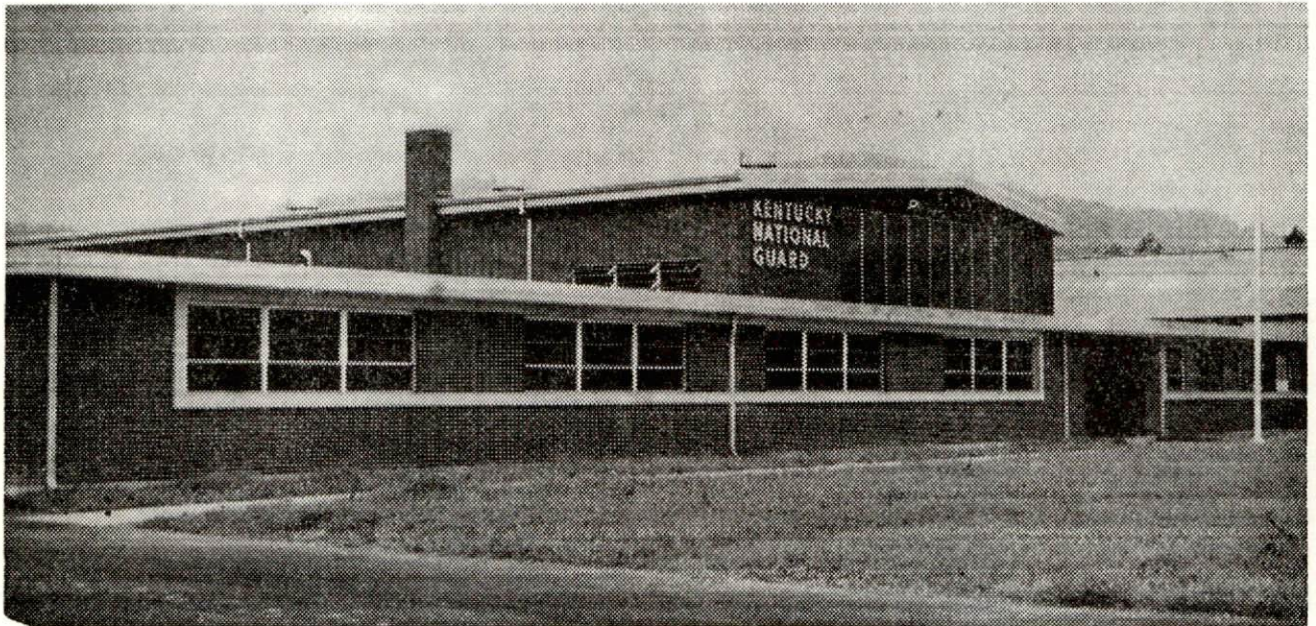
**Visitor Center with Museum and Park Headquarters**



**Pinnacle Overlook Showing Part of National Park's 21,000 Acres**

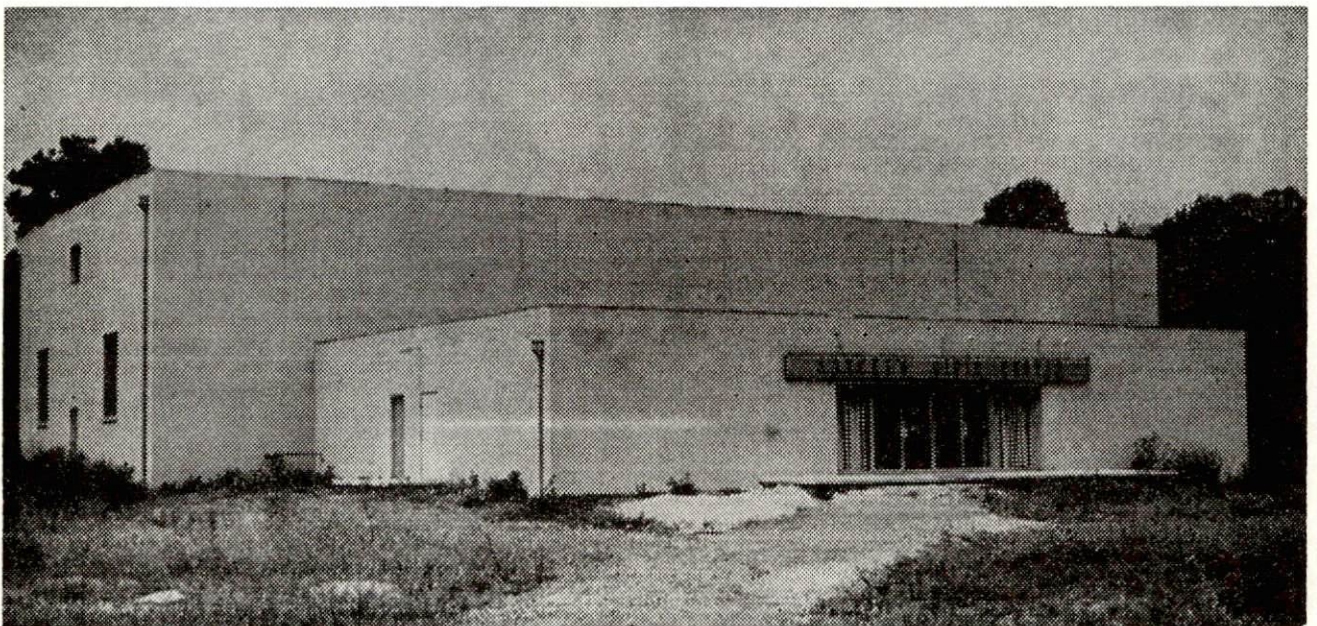


## **UP-TO-DATE PROGRESS**



### **HOME OF NATIONAL GUARD**

**New Armory Opened 1961**



### **JAYCEE CENTER**

**Middlesboro Jaycees Built in 1960-61 Center to Take Care of 700-Person Crowds with Modern Facilities**



## NATURAL RESOURCES

### Agricultural Products

In 1959 there were 306 farms covering 16,410 acres and averaging 53.6 acres per farm. The following table shows some of the agricultural statistics for Bell County and Kentucky.

Table 8

#### Agricultural Statistics for Bell County and Kentucky 1959\*

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>			
Bell Co. (bu)	744	41.6	30,624
Kentucky (bu)	1,649,000	42.5	70,184,000
<u>Grain and Hay:</u>			
Bell Co. (tons)	238	.8	210
Kentucky (tons)	200,896	1.1	225,992
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Bell Co. (tons)	90	1.1	104
Kentucky (tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Bell Co. (tons)	416	.8	353
Kentucky (tons)	427,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Bell Co. (tons)	284	.8	233
Kentucky (tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

Table 9

Livestock Statistics for Bell County and Kentucky  
1959\*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1960</u>
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	
Bell Co.	1, 141
Kentucky	1, 947, 000
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	
Bell Co.	370
Kentucky	466, 000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Bell Co.	18
Kentucky	546, 000

Forests

Bell County has 201, 000 acres of forested land which represents 85% of the total land area. Some chief tree species include oaks, hickory, beech, yellow poplar and pine.

Kentucky's forests are one of its largest resources. Both the amount of timber cut and the proportion used in manufacturing within the state could well be increased. The total annual net growth of Kentucky forests is substantially greater than the amount of drain, and less than one-quarter of the lumber, veneer, and bolts produced (500 to 600 million board feet per year) is used in manufacturing in the state.

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\* Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1960, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service



## Minerals

The most important mineral resources of Bell County consist of coal, natural gas and petroleum. Other minerals of importance include sandstone, limestone and clay. Sand and gravel suitable for limited local use occur along the major streams. Total value of minerals produced in 1959, excluding natural gas, amounted to \$4,371,487 from coal, sandstone and petroleum. (U.S. Bureau of Mines)

### Coal:

Bell County's coals are classified as high volatile bituminous. They run low in ash and sulphur content and have a high b.t.u. value. Coals from this section of the state (southeastern portion of Eastern Kentucky) rank among the nation's highest quality bituminous coal. Selected analyses of some of Bell County's seams are given below:

<u>Seam</u>	<u>Mois- ture</u>	<u>Volatile Matter</u>	<u>Fixed Carbon</u>	<u>Ash</u>	<u>Sul- phur</u>	<u>BTU Dry Basis</u>	<u>Ash Softening Temp. °F.</u>
Straight Creek	2.3	39.7	56.9	1.1	.8	15,240	2,110
Creech	1.7	37.6	57.0	3.7	.7	15,030	2,510
Mason	4.5	36.0	57.3	2.2	.8	15,030	2,290

Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines

For the period 1890 through 1959, the county ranked eighth among the coal producing counties of Kentucky with a total of nearly 113 million tons. In production for 1959, Bell County stood eighth among the coal counties of the Eastern Kentucky coal field and thirteenth among the counties in the state. Total production for 1959 amounted to 1,124,989 tons from 122 truck mines and 8 rail mines.

### Reserves:

The total original reserves for Bell County are estimated at 979.37 million short tons by the U.S. Geological Survey in a recent publication, "Coal Resources of Eastern Kentucky." This includes measured, indicated and inferred resources in beds fourteen inches or more in thickness.

### Natural Gas and Petroleum:

Two important gas fields have been defined. The Red Bird gas field of northern Bell County was discovered in 1930, with production being encountered in the Mississippian "Big Lime." The Bell County gas field, situated from three to twelve miles south of the Red Bird gas field, has productive zones from the "Big Lime" and "Corniferous" formations. More recently, interest has been shown in the deeper horizons for possible oil and gas reservoirs. Small commercial quantities of oil have been produced in recent years with an accumulative production total, through 1960, amounting to 1,730 barrels. In 1960, a total of 535 barrels were reportedly produced.

### Sandstone:

Sandstones suitable for general construction purposes and of potential value for some grades of glass manufacture occur in the county. In 1959, one quarry crushed sandstone for concrete and roads. Sandstone has been quarried in the vicinity of Bear Wallow Gap, within three miles of Pineville. Analysis of sandstone from this quarry is as follows:

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#### Washed

SiO <sub>2</sub>	-	98.420
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	-	.052
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	-	1.208
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	-	.045
MgCO <sub>3</sub>	-	.028

(Source: Kentucky Geological Survey)

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### Limestone:

Limestone outcrops along the northwestern flank of Pine Mountain where it has been brought to the surface by the Pine Mountain overthrust fault. High-calcium stones suitable for agricultural lime and other possible chemical uses occur within this belt. This stone has been quarried in the past for general construction purposes.



Clay:

Residual and upland clay deposits suitable for the manufacture of brick and tile occur locally. Recent investigations show that some shale members of the Breathitt formation would also be suitable for these purposes.

In 1959 Kentucky ranked tenth in the nation in the value of minerals produced. Total production was valued at \$416,391,000 and the principal minerals were coal, petroleum, natural gas and stone. Among the States, Kentucky ranked third in bituminous coal and second in ball clay and fluorspar production.

Table 10

Kentucky Mineral Production in 1959\*

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Barite	Short tons	26,598
Clays	Short tons	984,000
Coal	Short tons	62,810,000
Fluorspar	Short tons	18,579
Gem stones		(1)
Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	Short tons	409
Natural gas	Million cubic feet	72,400
Natural-gas liquids:		
Natural gasoline	Thousand gallons	35,868
LP-gases	Thousand gallons	213,171
Petroleum (crude)	Thousand 42-gal. bbls.	26,343 (2)
Sand and gravel	Short tons	5,081,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	Troy ounces	75
Stone	Short tons	16,063,000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	Short tons	673

(1) Weight not recorded.

(2) Preliminary figure.

\* The Mineral Industry of Kentucky, Minerals Yearbook, 1959.

## Water

### Surface Water:

Large quantities of surface water are available from the Cumberland River. Other sources may be secured from impounded small streams. The average stream discharge of the Cumberland River near Pineville is 1,265 cfs (USGS, 16 years record).

### Ground Water:

The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Devonian, Mississippian and Pennsylvanian systems. This is summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-10 (USGS) as follows:

#### DEVONIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN SYSTEMS, UNDIFFERENTIATED

"The outcrop areas of the Devonian and Mississippian systems are along the Pine Mountain thrust fault. The limestone yields water to springs, one of which is used for public supply."

#### PENNSYLVANIAN SYSTEM

##### Eastern Coal Field:

"Where sandstone, siltstone, or conglomerate crops out in broad uplands or in valleys, it yields enough water for domestic use to most drilled wells. A number of wells yield more than 50 gpm for public and industrial supplies. Some water is obtained from limestone and coal beds. Little water is available from shale. Sandstone and conglomerate yield water to numerous springs and seeps, but most of the springs are small and go dry in late summer."

Because of local variations, the above conditions may not apply to any given locality but should serve only as a guide to general ground water conditions in these systems.



## MARKETS

Retail sales in Bell County in 1958 were \$25,129,000.00.\*

Per capita income in Bell County in 1957 was \$903.00.\*\*

Kentucky and the seven adjoining states make up one-fourth (1/4) of the National Market.

In 1957, the population was 39,901,000 - or 23.4% of the United States; personal income was \$80,029,000,000.00 - or 23.2% of the United States; value added by manufacturing was \$40,684,782,000.00 - or 28.2% of the United States.

In 1958, retail sales in this area totaled \$44,817,920,000.00 - or 22.3% of the United States.\*\*\*

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\* 1958 Census of Business, Retail Trade, Kentucky, United States Bureau of Census

\*\* Personal Income in Kentucky Counties, 1957, Bureau of Business Research, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky

\*\*\* Kentucky Industrial Directory, 1959-60, Kentucky Department of Economic Development

## CLIMATE

The average annual precipitation in Kentucky ranges from 38 to 40 inches in the northern part of the state to 50 inches or more in the south-central part. Late summer is normally the driest part of the year.

Winter is usually relatively open, with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees in the northern parts to 40 degrees in the southern, for about six weeks' duration.

Midsummer days average 74 degrees in the cooler uplands to 79 degrees in the lowland and southern areas.

The growing season varies from 180 days in the north to 210 in the south. Seasonal heating-degree days average about 4,500 for the State. Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52% of the year and increases to 60% or more to the southwest.

Kentucky's climate is temperate. The climatic elements of sunlight, heat, moisture, and winds are all in moderation without prolonged extremes. Rainfall is abundant and fairly regular throughout the year. Warm-to-cool weather prevails, with only short periods of extreme heat and cold.



## APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix C
Climatic Data	Appendix D
Kentucky Corporation Taxes	Appendix E
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City Bond Issues for Industrial Buildings	Appendix F
Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	Appendix G
Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix H

## HISTORY

Middlesboro is the largest city in Bell County, Kentucky. Bell County was formed in 1870 and named after Joshua Fry Bell, Kentucky lawyer, statesman, and Congressman. The county is located in the Cumberland Mountains and abounds in natural resources. There are vast forest areas, and below the ground lie vast deposits of coal and limestone. Here the famous Cripple Creek seam, more than 14 feet thick, is found. In 1957 over one million tons of coal were produced from Bell County mines. The actual name of this county is Josh Bell County, but Josh was dropped from the name because many local citizens felt it was undignified.

Middlesboro, Kentucky, the "Magic City of the Cumberlands," is located in the extreme southwestern corner of Kentucky, two miles northwest of historic Cumberland Gap where Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia meet. This city is the trading and commercial center for a quarter of a million people in the Cumberland Mountains. It was established in 1888-89 as a full-fledged city in one of the most spectacular industrial developments in America during the last half of the 19th century.

A group of English capitalists, headed by Alexander A. Arthur, a Scotch-Canadian engineer and promoter, organized a company known as American Association, Ltd., in 1887, which bought 80,000 acres of coal, iron, and timber lands in the Cumberland Mountain area where the three states join. By exploiting the natural resources of the area, they planned to develop an industrial empire comparable to that around Birmingham, Alabama. For the site of the capital of their enterprise, they set aside 5,500 acres of the flat and rolling lands of the cup-like valley of Yellow Creek. At that time the valley consisted of old fields and woodlands surrounded by mountains, with a few farm houses scattered about. They employed the famous New York engineer and landscape architect, George E. Waring, Jr., to lay out the framework for a city which would be large enough for a future population of 150,000 people.

The name of Middlesborough was given to the new municipality, because it was to be patterned after a coal and iron center of England by that name. The main street, one hundred feet wide and running east and west for forty blocks, was called Cumberland Avenue. The major parallel streets were named for English shires, the cross streets designated by numbers, and outlying streets bore the names of native woods. The flat lands and ridges reaching into the valley provided the engineer with an ideal opportunity to design a city of great promise and intriguing beauty.



The first stake for the new town was driven on July 16, 1888. Within one year, the old fields had been transformed into a bustling community of several thousand people. Hotels, taverns, banks, shops, industrial plants, saw-mills and residences were spawned almost overnight. By the time the new city was incorporated on March 14, 1890, nearly 5,000 people had moved into the valley as permanent residents.

The L & N and Southern Railroads rushed lines from the north and south to connect with the new metropolis. Cumberland Mountain was tunnelled for the rail lines. The waters of Little Yellow Creek were impounded to create beautiful Fern Lake for the city's water supply. Winding Yellow Creek was dredged and straightened into a new channel through the heart of the town. The corporate limits were rimmed with a railroad, known as "The Belt Line," from which spurs branched off into the hollows where coal mines were being opened. Everything needed for a thriving municipality was provided by the lavish expenditures of Arthur and his associates. It is estimated that the English promoters spent \$20,000,000 on the various Middlesboro enterprises before the end of 1892, when the boom came to an abrupt end and a tragic collapse began.

The decline of the far-flung and half-completed industrial empire which Arthur had conceived was sudden and disastrous. In November, 1892, the Baring Bank of England failed, the panic of 1893 in the United States swiftly followed, and the development capital which had been pouring into Middlesboro and the auxiliary enterprises were suddenly stopped. Failures, liquidations, and receiverships followed one after another in practically all of the enterprises. Paper fortunes made during the boom days were wiped out. The population of the stricken city dropped from an estimated high of 8,000 at the peak of the boom to about 2,000. For a time, local business was practically reduced to barter.

The rebirth of Middlesboro began toward the end of the century. Although the first investors, mostly from England, lost their original investments, new leaders and new investors took over the wreckage, salvaged what they could, and adjusted themselves to conservative exploitation of the region's abundant natural resources. Long ago, therefore, most of the dreams of Arthur had been realized by those who followed him. (A flood control system has greatly lessened, if not completely eliminated, recurrent flood disasters which slowed the growth of the city.)

Today, Middlesboro is a city of wide and beautiful streets; of splendid homes, schools, and churches; and with rich treasures of scenic beauty and historical significance preserved for posterity in the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park. The City Fathers of 1890 planned well for Middlesboro's physical development, and what they dreamed and accomplished is now the heritage of a happy and thriving metropolis of 15,000 people.

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division  
Bell County and Kentucky

<u>Industry, September, 1960</u>	<u>Bell County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
All Industries	3,658	100.0	456,188	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	581	15.8	33,672	7.3
Contract Construction	151	4.1	37,503	8.2
Manufacturing	807	22.0	172,028	37.7
Food and kindred products	205	5.6	26,979	5.9
Tobacco	1	.2	10,603	2.3
Clothing, tex. & leather	96	2.6	26,586	5.8
Lumber & furniture	370	10.1	14,995	3.2
Printing, pub. and paper	29	.7	10,302	2.2
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	40	1.0	13,632	2.9
Stone, clay & glass	11	.3	6,222	1.3
Primary metals	0	.0	9,120	1.9
Machinery, metal & equip.	55	1.5	51,219	11.2
Other	0	.0	2,368	.5
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	420	15.0	33,704	7.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,046	28.5	120,282	26.3
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	147	4.0	20,138	4.4
Services	466	12.7	36,976	8.1
Other	40	1.0	1,885	.4



Economic Characteristics of the Population for Bell County and Kentucky  
1950

Subject	Bell County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	23,762	23,840	1,474,987	1,469,819
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	14,975	15,271	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	9,891	2,271	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	9,885	2,271	777,155	213,916
Employed	9,339	2,145	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	7,519	1,590	437,752	156,377
Government workers	346	292	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	1,315	216	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	159	47	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	546	126	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	531	120	28,082	7,281
New workers	15	6	415	307
Not in labor force	5,084	13,000	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	84	10,085	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	1,669	572	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	51	9	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	3,280	2,334	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	1,972	1,751	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	1,104	519	47,447	28,952
65 and over	204	64	17,861	8,104
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	9,339	2,145	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	374	360	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	410	12	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	755	122	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	259	349	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	466	303	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	1,093	14	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	4,578	236	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	18	315	1,584	21,408
Service workers	336	366	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	137	6	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	74	2	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	700	19	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	139	41	9,675	4,890

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population (Washington, 1952),  
Vol. II, Part 17, Tables 25, 28, and 43.

## CLIMATIC DATA FOR MIDDLESBORO, BELL COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm*		Total Prec. Norm*		Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
	Deg. Fahrenheit		Inches		7:00 A. M.	7:00 P. M.
						(EST)
January	39.9		3.27		83	69
February	37.0		3.91		81	62
March	35.1		4.90		79	57
April	58.8		1.86		78	54
May	61.9		3.49		81	58
June	71.3		7.79		82	59
July	75.2		4.75		84	62
August	75.7		3.45		88	63
September	70.9		6.00		88	62
October	60.6		2.79		89	63
November	46.7		2.79		84	63
December	32.8		3.29		84	68
Annual Norm	55.5		48.29			

\* Station Location: Middlesboro, Kentucky

\*\* Station Location: Knoxville, Tennessee

Length of record - 7:00 A. M. readings - 72 years;

7:00 P. M. readings - 72 years.

Days Cloudy or Clear: (89 years of record) - 100 days clear; 111 days partly cloudy; 154 days cloudy

Per cent of Possible Sunshine: Annual 52%

Days with Precipitation of 0.01 Inch or Over: (89 years of record) - 127 days

Days with 1.0 or More Snow, Sleet, Hail: (76 years of record) - 3 days

Days with Thunderstorms: (79 years of record) - 50 days

Days with Heavy Fog: (79 years of record) - 28 days

Prevailing Wind: (41 years of record) - Northeast

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (59 years of record) - Approximate long-term means - 3,590 degree days



## KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

### Corporation Organization Tax

Domestic corporations having capital stock divided into shares are required to pay an organization tax to the Secretary of State at the time of corporation. The tax is based upon the number of shares authorized:

	<u>Rate Per Share (Par Value)</u>	<u>Rate Per Share (No Par Value)</u>
First 20,000 shares	1¢	1/2¢
20,001 through 200,000 shares	1/2¢	1/4¢
Over 200,000 shares	1/5¢	1/5¢

The minimum tax is \$10. If additional shares are authorized the tax is computed on the basis of the total number of shares, as amended, and the tax due in excess of that already paid must be paid at the time the amendment to the articles of incorporation is filed.

The tax applies to the capital of foreign corporations in case of merger or consolidation with a Kentucky corporation.

### Corporation License Tax

All corporations except foreign insurance companies, domestic life insurance companies, building and loan associations, banks and trust companies, race track corporations, and franchise paying corporations are liable for the state corporation license tax of 70¢ on each \$1,000 value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky. The minimum license tax is \$10. An annual report of facts concerning the corporation and its business is required to be filed with the Department of Revenue not later than the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's taxable year. The amount of the tax is computed from this return. The corporation income and license tax returns have been consolidated. Tax payment is due within 30 days after certification of the assessment of its capital stock.

### Corporation Income Tax

The corporation income tax rate is 5% on the first \$25,000 of taxable net income and 7% on all over \$25,000 taxable net income. Taxable net

income is that portion of the corporation's entire net income which is attributable to Kentucky operations. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction in arriving at taxable net income to the extent that such Federal income tax is applicable to Kentucky operations.

State and national banks, trust companies, domestic building and loan associations, insurance companies, and non-profit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year.

Interest, dividends, rents and royalties, and capital gains not received in connection with the regular business of a corporation are subject to taxation by this state only when such income is received from sources within this state.

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporation income derived from public utilities and the manufacture and sale of tangible property is determined by applying to net income an average of the ratios of the value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales in this state to the total value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales of the corporation.

In general, this same method is used for allocating taxable income of corporations engaged in other types of business.

#### Franchise Company Taxes

Property of franchise companies (public service companies, railroad companies, common carrier trucking companies etc.) is subject to taxation at the following rates per \$100 value: real, 5¢; tangible personal, 50¢; non-operating intangible property, 25¢; manufacturing machinery, 50¢; franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, \$1.50; and franchise (value over and above the actual value of tangible property), 50¢. With the exception of manufacturing machinery, franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, and non-operating intangibles, such property is also subject to local taxation.

Franchise companies must, between January 1 and March 31, file an annual report of their operations during the past calendar year. Assessment of franchise property is made by the Department of Revenue as of December 31 of each year. The total over-all value of the company is fixed by various means, among which are (1) capitalizing net utility operating income and (2) determining the market value of the company's stocks and bonds.

Tax payment is due within 30 days after the department's assessment becomes final.



## General Property Taxes

Kentucky's constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be subject to property taxation. Classification is provided and assessments are required to be at fair cash value. However, Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. As of 1955, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is about 35 per cent, and on intangible personalty is approximately full value.

State ad valorem tax rates, applicable to the various classes of property, are shown on the table below. Property which may be taxed locally, subject to constitutional or statutory limits, is indicated by the designation "full" or by the maximum rate which may be levied on a particular class of property.

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Annuities	\$ .05	\$No	\$No	\$ No
Bank deposits	.10	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable	.10	No	No	No
Building and loan associa-				
tion capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	1.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full <sup>1/</sup>	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.05	.05 (tobacco)	.05 (tobacco)	No
		.15 (other)	.15 (other)	
Farm products in the hands				
of producers or agent	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, franchise	.50	Full	Full	Full
Intangibles, franchise				
nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not else-				
where specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural				
and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products				
in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not				
elsewhere specified <sup>2/</sup>	.50	Full	Full	Full

<sup>1/</sup> County rates have a maximum of 70¢ but average 62¢; school rates average \$1.56 with a maximum of \$1.50 except for special voted levies not to exceed 50¢. City rates average about 75¢ with a maximum of \$1.50 for cities over 15,000 population.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturers finished goods, business furniture and fixtures, etc.

The Department of Revenue assesses bank deposits in Kentucky banks as of September 1 and distilled spirits and marginal accounts as of January 1. Tax payment is due on bank deposits on or before November 1 following the assessment date and on marginal accounts within 30 days after the department renders its tax bill to the taxpayer. The tax on distilled spirits may be paid tri-annually on January 1, May 1, and September 1, or annually between September 1 and January 1.

Other property is assessed for state, county, and county school taxes by county tax commissioners, and must be listed as of January 1 between January 1 and March 1. Tax payment is due between the following September 15 and January 1; if rendered before November 1 a discount of 2% applies. Exceptions are money in hand, deposits in out-of-state banks, and tobacco, which are assessed as of September 1; tax payments are due the second succeeding September 15.

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

#### Special Taxes

Banks and trust companies, building and loan associations, and insurance companies, which are exempt from corporation license and income taxes, are subject to special taxes.

Banks - Each bank and trust company is required to pay for its stockholders an annual state tax of 50¢ per \$100 value of its capital stock. An annual report to the Department of Revenue and to the assessing officer of the county, city, and school district in which it is located is required by February 1. Tax payment, subject to a 2% discount if paid by November 1, is due between September 15 and December 31 following the assessment date. The assessed value of tangible property may be deducted from the total value of its shares.

Maximum local rates per \$100 are: counties, 20¢; cities, 20¢; and school districts, 40¢.

Building and Loan Associations - A state tax of 10¢ per \$100 is levied on capital stock of domestic building and loan associations in lieu of all other state and local taxes. A report to the Department of Revenue as of January 1 is required by January 31 of each year. Tax payment is due by July 1 of the same year. Shares of borrowing members where the amount borrowed equals or exceeds the amount paid in by those members are exempt from taxation.

Foreign building and loan associations are required to pay an annual tax of \$3 on each \$100 received from shareholders residing in this state, less the amount loaned to shareholders residing in the state. A report must be filed with the Department of Banking on January 1 each year.



KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES  
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>									
Business Taxes	<p>1. Corporation income tax of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, <u>after</u> deduction of Federal corporation income tax attributable to Kentucky operations.</p> <p>2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of capitol stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Personal & Individual	Individual income tax consisting of: (1) a normal tax which ranges from 2% on the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 <u>after</u> the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is reduced by a tax credit of \$13 for each exemption.	There are no local individual income taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Real Estate	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 33 percent of current market value.										
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.									
Inventory	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.									
Sales & Use	Three percent retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for industry.	None									
Intangible Property	<p>The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follows:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td><td>100%</td><td>1/10 of 1¢</td></tr> <tr> <td>Stocks &amp; Bonds</td><td>100</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td><td>85</td><td>25</td></tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢	Stocks & Bonds	100	25	Accounts Receivable	85	25	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.
Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢									
Stocks & Bonds	100	25									
Accounts Receivable	85	25									

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES  
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

103.200 Definitions for KRS 103.200 to 103.280. As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.

103.210 Issuance of Bonds. In order to promote the reversion to peace-time economy, to relieve the conditions of unemployment, to aid in the rehabilitation of returning veterans and to encourage the increase of industry in this state, any city may borrow money and issue negotiable bonds for the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring any industrial building, either by purchase or construction, but only after an ordinance has been adopted by the legislative body of the city specifying the proposed undertaking, the amount of bonds to be issued, and the maximum rate of interest the bonds are to bear. The ordinance shall further provide that the industrial building is to be acquired pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280.

103.220 Interest on Bonds; terms. (1) The bonds may be issued to bear interest at a rate not to exceed six percent per annum, payable either annually or semi-annually, and shall be executed in such manner and be payable at such times not exceeding twenty-five years from date thereof and at such place or places as the city legislative body determines.

(2) The bonds may provide that they or any of them may be called for redemption prior to maturity, on interest payment dates not earlier than one year from the date of issuance of the bonds, at a price not exceeding 103 and accrued interest, under conditions fixed by the city legislative body before issuing the bonds.

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; payable only from revenue. Bonds issued pursuant to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 shall be negotiable. If any officer whose signature or countersignature appears on the bonds or coupons ceases to be such officer, before delivery of the bonds, his signature or countersignature shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until delivery. The bonds shall be sold in such manner and upon such terms as the city legislative body deems best, or any contract for the acquisition of any industrial building may provide that payment shall be made in such bonds. In no event shall any bonds be negotiated on a basis to yield more than 6% except as provided in subsection (2) in KRS 103.220. The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the Constitution.



It shall be plainly stated on the face of each bond that it has been issued under the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the constitution.

103.240 Use of proceeds of bonds. All money received from the bonds shall be applied solely for the acquisition of the industrial building, and the necessary expense of preparing, printing and selling said bonds, or to advance the payment of interest on the bonds during the first three years following the date of the bonds.

103.250 Receiver in case of default. If there is any default in the payment of principal or interest of any bond, any court having jurisdiction of the action may appoint a receiver to administer the industrial building on behalf of the city, with power to charge and collect rents sufficient to provide for the payment of any bonds or obligations outstanding against the building, and for the payment of operating expenses, and to apply the income and revenue in conformity with KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and the ordinance referred to in KRS 103.210.

103.260 Application of revenue; charges for use. (1) At or before the issuance of bonds the city legislative body shall, by ordinance, set aside and pledge the income and revenue of the industrial building into a separate and special fund to be used and applied in payment of the cost thereof and in the maintenance, operation and depreciation thereof. The ordinance shall definitely fix and determine the amount of revenue necessary to be set apart and applied to the payment of principal and interest of the bonds, and the proportion of the balance of the income and revenue to be set aside as a proper and adequate depreciation account, and the remaining proportion of such balance shall be set aside for the reasonable and proper operation and maintenance of industrial building.

(2) The rents to be charged for the use of the building shall be fixed and revised from time to time so as to be sufficient to provide for payment of interest upon all bonds and to create a sinking fund to pay the principal thereof when due, and to provide for the operation and maintenance of the building and an adequate depreciation account.

103.270 Depreciation account. (1) If a surplus is accumulated in the operating and maintenance funds equal to the cost of maintaining and operating the industrial building during the remainder of the calendar, operating or fiscal year, and during the succeeding like year, any excess over such amount may be transferred at any time by the city legislative body to the depreciation account, to be used for improvements, extensions or additions to the building.

(2) The funds accumulating to the depreciation account shall be expended in balancing depreciation in the industrial building or in making new constructions, extensions or additions thereto. Any such accumulations may be invested as the city legislative body may designate, and if invested the income from such investment shall be carried into the depreciation account.

103.280 Additional Bonds. (1) If the city legislative body finds that the bonds authorized will be insufficient to accomplish the purpose desired, additional bonds may be authorized and issued in the same manner.

(2) Any city acquiring any industrial building pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 may, at the time of issuing the bonds for such acquisition, provide for additional bonds for extensions and permanent improvements, to be placed in escrow and to be negotiated from time to time as proceeds for that purpose may be necessary. Bonds placed in escrow shall, when negotiated, have equal standing with the bonds of the same issue.

(3) The city may issue new bonds to provide funds for the payment of any outstanding bonds, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by KRS 103.200 to 103.280. The new bonds shall be secured to the same extent and shall have the same source of payment as the bonds refunded.

The Following Amendment was made to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 by the 1952 Kentucky Legislature.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY:

Section 103.200 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" or "buildings" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, and/or the necessary operating machinery and equipment, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.



COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES  
OF  
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS  
IN KENTUCKY

1. Original articles of incorporation and all existing and subsequent amendments to original articles must be filed with the Secretary of State of Kentucky, certified by the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation, as of the current date, in chronological order. A \$25.00 filing fee for original articles and amendments is required. A fee of \$10.00 is required for recording articles and amendments.
2. A statement of corporation designating a process agent and place of business in Kentucky is required, for which the filing fee is \$5.00. Our Constitution requires that the process agent reside at the place of business.
3. Photostatic copies will be accepted for filing and recording, if they are **PLAINLY LEGIBLE** and in proper legal form with respect to size, durability, etc., and of such size and quality as to permit them to be rephotostated.

For further information write to

Henry H. Carter,  
Secretary of State,  
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

## COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

As a state, Kentucky realizes the importance of industry in developing her many resources. In addition to the Department of Economic Development, which was created for the express purpose of promoting the economic development of the Commonwealth, there are many state agencies actively engaged in programs which, directly or indirectly, contribute materially to the solution of problems which affect our industrial growth. Since it is a statutory function of the Department of Economic Development "to coordinate development plans," contact with the following state agencies and others concerned may be established through this agency.

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 1959, 2,645 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$62,905,575. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

The Department of Economic Security will furnish data regarding potential labor supply, prevailing wage rates, characteristics of labor supply and employment and economic characteristics for any area in the State. The Department's Division of Employment Service with offices in 24 cities in the State is available at all times to assist in recruitment of workers for industry both old and new. All local offices in the State are equipped to administer specific aptitude tests for 270 different occupations as a part of the recruitment process. These tests facilitate getting the "round peg" into the "round hole" thereby helping to reduce worker turnover and training time.

The Kentucky Department of Industrial Relations has been highly successful in its relations with both management and labor. Representatives of this department are available at all times to consult with industries on any matter in which they can be of service.

The Kentucky Department of Revenue offers the services of its tax consultants to industries seeking locations within the state, as well as to resident industries.

The Kentucky Department of Economic Development takes pride, not only in the services it has to offer to industries seeking locations in Kentucky, but in the service it attempts to render on a continuing basis to existing industry. Established industries have found the state to be considerate of their welfare and we welcome the opportunity to introduce representatives of prospective new industries to our present family of industries.